

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Jose Luna, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Jose Luna (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc. (“Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of Plaintiff’s counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to themselves, which are based on Plaintiff’s personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Defendant Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc. (“Defendant”) owns and operates its online and mobile applications (“Apps”), including 2k.com (the “Website”).¹ Through its Website and Apps, Defendant sells and/or delivers audiovisual materials, such as video games containing cinematic cutscenes as well as promotional videos and trailers for various video games.

2. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff and the Class Members, Defendant knowingly and intentionally discloses its users’ personally identifiable information—including a record of every video game and video viewed, purchased or requested by the user—to unauthorized third

¹ The Website includes all the subdomains and affiliated webpages associated with Defendant’s video game offerings which are owned and operated by Defendant found at: <https://2k.com/en-US/games/> (last accessed January 9, 2025).

parties without first complying with the Video Privacy Protection Act (“VPPA”), 18 U.S.C. § 2710.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 based on Plaintiff's claims under the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710, *et seq.* This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this lawsuit under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because this is a proposed class action in which: (1) there are at least 100 Class Members; (2) the combined claims of Class Members exceed \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest, attorneys' fees, and costs; and (3) Defendant and at least one Class member are domiciled in different states.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts substantial business within New York, including the sale, marketing, and advertisement of its Website and products. Furthermore, a substantial portion of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this State. Defendant is also headquartered in New York.

5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, this Court is the proper venue for this action because Defendant resides in this District, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place within this District.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Jose Luna is a citizen of California, who resides in Daly city, California. Plaintiff Jose Luna purchased a game containing cinematic cutscenes from Defendant's Website within the last two years of filing of this Complaint.

7. Throughout Plaintiff's interactions with Defendant's Website, Jose Luna has maintained and used Plaintiff's Facebook account from the same browser Plaintiff used to purchase the video games from the Website, which contained cinematic cutscenes.

8. Prior to purchasing a game from Defendant's Website, Plaintiff also created an account with Defendant, which involved providing his name and email address.

9. Pursuant to the systematic process described herein, Defendant caused Plaintiff Jose Luna's video game purchase to be sent along with Plaintiff's personally identifiable information ("PII") to Facebook and upon information and belief, other third parties, without Plaintiff's knowledge or consent each time Plaintiff requested, purchased and viewed video and video games on Defendant's Website.

10. Plaintiff Jose Luna never consented, agreed, nor permitted Defendant to disclose Plaintiff's PII and viewing information to Facebook or other third parties and certainly did not do so for purposes violative of the VPPA.

11. Defendant Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located in New York, New York.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

History and Overview of the VPPA

12. The impetus for the VPPA began with President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the United States Supreme Court. During the confirmation process, a movie rental store disclosed the nominee's rental history to the Washington City Paper which then published that record. Congress responded by passing the VPPA, with an eye toward the digital future. As Senator Patrick Leahy, who introduced the Act, explained:

"It is nobody's business what Oliver North or Pratik Bork or Griffin Bell or Pat Leahy watch on television or read or think about when they are home. In an area of interactive television cables, the growth of computer checking and check-out counters, of security systems and telephones, all lodged together in computers, it would be relatively easy at some point to give a profile of a person and tell what they buy in a store, what kind of food they like, what sort of television programs they watch, who are some of the people they telephone. I think that is wrong".

S. Rep. 100-599, at 5-6 (internal ellipses and brackets omitted).

13. In 2012, Congress amended the VPPA, and in so doing, reiterated the Act’s applicability to “so-called ‘on-demand’ cable services and Internet streaming services [that] allow consumers to watch movies or TV shows on televisions, laptop computers, and cell phones.” S. Rep. 112-258, at 2.

14. The VPPA prohibits “[a] video tape service provider who knowingly discloses, to any person, personally identifiable information concerning any consumer of such provider.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(1). The VPPA defines personally identifiable information (“PII”) as “information which identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific video materials or services from a video tape service provider.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3). A video tape service provider is “any person, engaged in the business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, of rental, sale, or delivery of prerecorded video cassette tapes or similar audio visual materials.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4).

The VPPA and Video Games

15. The VPPA covers “prerecorded video cassette tapes or similar audio visual materials,” see 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4), and Congress intended that to include materials like “laser discs, open-reel movies, or CDI technology[.]” See S. Rep. 100-599.

16. In 1986, “Philips and Sony announced that they were developing standards for a new medium based on the CD and CD-ROM technology.”² This new format, known as

² See Scott A. Stewart, *Videodiscs in Healthcare: A Guide to the Industry*, THE MEDICALDISC REPORTER (1990), archived at <https://tinyurl.com/44ypcaht>.

Compact-Disc Interactive, or CD-I, promised to “make it possible to store audio, video, text, computer-generated images, or any combination of these on a compact disc.”³

17. In 1991, that vision turned into reality. Philips introduced a new console, the Philips CDI 910, which “play[ed] cinema-quality computer games, educational programs, movies, and other multimedia products that combine video, audio and text features in an interactive rather than a play-only mode.”⁴ The new console played games like “Voyeur,” for example, which was “a kind of high-tech version of Clue[,]” allowing users to “make decisions for characters and even change the outcome of the mystery.”⁵

18. The Philips CDI 910 was initially a joint project between Philips and Sony, but “mounting conflicts resulted in a parting of ways.”⁶ That would prove advantageous for Sony. The Philips CDI 910 ultimately underperformed, receiving only a lukewarm response from consumers, but “its arrival cemented the CD-ROM as a medium for entertainment beyond the computer[,]”⁷ and that same year, Sony unveiled its own console, the “Play Station,” which used a CD-ROM drive to “play videogames as well as other forms of interactive entertainment, as was considered important at the time.”⁸

19. Even before CD-I and CD-ROM, however, laser discs were used for video games and other interactive content. As early as 1981, laser discs “permit[ted] the viewer to not only manipulate the programming, but to interact with the material – play games, take quizzes, adjust

³ See ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE 98 (1992), *archived at* <https://tinyurl.com/mt2vutat>.

⁴ Patrick Oster, Philips’s *Multimedia Makeover; Dutch Electronics Firm Escapes Crisis, but Can It Compete Globally?*, WASH. PO. (Oct. 26, 1994), *archived at* <https://tinyurl.com/4xwnausj>.

⁵ David Elrich, *Interactive Video: Armchair Activities*, N.Y. TIMES (Dec. 9, 1993), *archived at* <https://nyti.ms/3Wp2wkZ>.

⁶ IGN Staff, *History of the PlayStation: The greatest story ever told*, IGN (Jun. 21, 2012), *available at* <https://tinyurl.com/25245e9t>.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

pacing and repeat sections as desired.”⁹ During that same period, VHS tapes could also contain interactive content, like the television series “Captain Power and the Soldiers of the Future,” which used “video game technology” to create an interactive experience, emitting “a signal, encoded in the television film, that both activates and responds to light rays emitted by the toy – a jet aircraft with a pistol grip – when the user pulls the trigger.”¹⁰

20. These technologies blurred the line between video games and movies. As one commentator noted, “more and more movies look and sound like video games, and now that more and more video games look and sound like movies, it seems possible that the new art form might well swallow up the old.”¹¹ By 1982, video games were distributed “in the record and video stores[,]”¹² and by 1983, 400 games were in circulation, “including several controversial X-rated games and a game based on the television series ‘M-A-S-H,’ in which the uplifting goal is to take the most wounded soldier to a hospital.”¹³

21. The evolution of interactive content from laser discs and VHS tapes to modern digital platforms has pushed the boundaries of gaming platforms. Today, video games include the same audio-visual materials found in traditional laser discs and VHS tapes that the VPPA seeks to protect.

Defendant is a Video Tape Service Provider

22. Defendant sells video games containing cinematic cutscenes and offers a library of prerecorded videos on its Website.

⁹ Myron Berger, *High-Tech Equipment Comes of Age*, N.Y. TIMES (Sept. 27, 1981), *archived at* <https://tinyurl.com/bnt57hvy>.

¹⁰ Sandra Salmans, *The Interactive World of Toys and Television*, N.Y. TIMES (Oct. 4, 1987).

¹¹ Vincent Canby, *Are Video Games About to Zap the Action Movie*, N.Y. TIMES (May 15, 1983), *archived at* <https://tinyurl.com/5fv5s6v3>.

¹² Aljean Harmetz, *Hollywood Discovering Video Games*, N.Y. TIMES (July 1, 1982), *archived at* <https://tinyurl.com/mvcaswf2>.

¹³ Aljean Harmetz, *Makers Vie for Millions In Home Video Games*, N.Y. TIMES (Jan. 13, 1983), *archived at* <https://tinyurl.com/5n84ccc3>.

23. Defendant has consumers, in the form of individuals who:

- a. Viewed or requested prerecorded videos on Defendant's Website; and/or
- b. Purchased or requested video games from Defendant's Website containing cinematic cutscenes; and/or
- c. Created an account with Defendant by providing personal information, such as at a minimum their email address, IP address; and first and last name.

Defendant Knowingly Discloses Consumers' PII To Third Parties

24. When customers request, view or purchase audiovisual content from Defendant's Website or Apps, their Personal Viewing Information is transmitted to Facebook, TikTok, and other unauthorized third parties as a result of the tracking tools that Defendant purposely installed and implemented on its Website and Apps. Defendant controlled its Website, Apps, and all of the tracking technologies that it used to transmit its customers' Personal Viewing Information to unauthorized parties. Importantly, Facebook and TikTok would not have received Plaintiff's or the Class Members' Personal Viewing Information but for Defendant's decision to install and use Facebook's Business Tools, including the Facebook Pixel and Conversions API,¹⁴ TikTok Pixel, and other tracking technologies on its Website and Apps.

25. Moreover, Defendant controlled which data was tracked, recorded, and transmitted when its customers requested or viewed its video content.

26. Defendant's knowledge as to its conduct is evidenced by the fact that: (1) it chose to track its customers' interactions with the Website and Apps, including their purchases of audiovisual materials such as video game purchases or viewing of prerecorded videos; (2) it requested

¹⁴ Notably, the Facebook Pixel works in conjunction with its Conversion API tool and, as a result, Defendant transmits one copy of its consumer's viewing information directly from its web server to Meta's web servers. Additional copies of this information are also communicated through the use of cookies.

and installed lines of code that achieved this purpose; (3) it obtained the lines of code from Facebook and other third parties in order to achieve this purpose; and (4) it controlled the information that was tracked, recorded, and transmitted via the Website and the Apps.

Defendant's use of Facebook Business Tools and Tracking Pixels

27. Facebook is a real identity platform, meaning that users are allowed only one account and must share the name they go by in everyday life. To that end, when creating an account, users must provide their first and last name, along with their birthday and gender.

28. Businesses, such as Defendant, use Facebook's Business Tools to monitor and record their website and app visitors' devices and specific activities for marketing purposes.

29. More specifically, the Facebook pixel that Defendant installed and used tracked, recorded, and sent Facebook its customers' granular Website and Apps activity, including the names of specific video games and other audio visual content that customers requested and/or viewed each time through Defendant's Website and Apps. The information is not merely metadata.

30. Defendant's motivation for using the Facebook Pixel and related Facebook Business Tools is simple—it financially benefits Defendant in the form of advertising and information services that Defendant would otherwise have to pay for.

31. The information Facebook receives from Defendant identifies customers based on their unique and persistent Facebook IDs ("FID"), which is sent to Facebook as one data point alongside the title of the audio visual material the specific customer requested or purchased.

32. Notably, these marketing tools are not required for Defendant's Website or Apps to function properly. Even if it finds the tools helpful, it could have used them in a manner that does not reveal its customers' Personal Viewing Information.

33. Any ordinary person who comes into possession of a Facebook ID can easily use

that information to identify a particular individual and their corresponding Facebook profile, which contains additional information such as the user's name, gender, birthday, place of residence, career, educational history, a multitude of photos, and the content of a Facebook user's posts. This information may reveal even more sensitive personal information—for instance, posted photos may disclose the identity of family members, and written posts may disclose religious preferences, political affiliations, personal interests, and more.

Defendant's use of TikTok Business Tools and Tracking Pixels

34. Defendant also uses TikTok's Pixels and persistent cookies "application programming interfaces" ("APIs") on its Website and Apps. TikTok, owned by Chinese parent company ByteDance Ltd., launched in 2017 and is headquartered in both Los Angeles, CA and Singapore. TikTok represents that it is "the leading destination for short-form mobile video[.]"¹⁵ The company's app has over one billion users and monetizes its data for advertising purposes—its main source of revenue.¹⁶ Last year, TikTok's revenue totaled \$16 billion in the United States alone.¹⁷

35. In addition to its social media offerings, TikTok develops several analytics tools for use by web and app developers. TikTok allows web and app developers to incorporate its analytics tools into their platforms free of charge for the purposes of gaining customer insights,

¹⁵ *About TikTok*, TIKTOK, <https://www.tiktok.com/about?lang=en> (last visited Aug. 23, 2024).

¹⁶ Mansoor Iqbal, *TikTok Revenue and Usage Statistics (2024)*, BUSINESS OF APPS (July 8, 2024), <https://www.businessofapps.com/data/tik-tok-statistics/>; see also NewFronts '24: Introducing New Premium Ad Solutions for Marketers, TIKTOK COMMUNITY (May 2, 2024), <https://newsroom.tiktok.com/en-us/newfronts-24-introducing-new-premium-ad-solutions-for-marketers>; Zheping Huang, *TikTok Has a Few Main Ingredients for Making Money*, BLOOMBERG (June 28, 2022), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/newsletters/2022-06-28/how-does-tiktok-make-money-app-relies-on-a-few-main-ingredients> (last accessed November 18, 2024).

¹⁷ *TikTok's US Revenue Hits \$16 bln as Washington Threatens Ban*, FT Reports, REUTERS (Mar. 15, 2024), <https://www.reuters.com/technology/tiktoks-us-revenue-hits-16-bln-washington-threatens-ban-ft-reports-2024-03-15/> (last accessed November 18, 2024).

measuring customer interactions, and optimizing marketing performance. In exchange for the free use of its tools, TikTok automatically receives user data associated with its embedded business tools. Like Facebook, the information TikTok receives from Defendant identifies customers based on their unique and persistent TikTok identifiers, which is sent to TikTok as one data point alongside the title of the video content the specific customer requested, purchased and/or viewed.

36. At a minimum, both Facebook and TikTok received Plaintiff's Personal Viewing Information as a result of Defendant's data-sharing practices and the tools it installed on its Website and Apps.

Defendant's Uses Facebook's and TikTok's Tracking Tools

37. When consumers purchase, request or view audio visual content on Defendant's Website, the specific title of the prerecorded video or video game is transmitted to Facebook and TikTok alongside the consumer's persistent and unique Facebook and TikTok identifiers, thereby revealing their Personal Viewing Information to Facebook. However, customers are unaware of this because, amongst other things, Defendant's transmissions are completely invisible to ordinary customers viewing Defendant's webpages.

38. While Figure 1 shows what ordinary customers see on their screens as they use the Website, Figures 2 and 3 show how Defendant sends to Facebook and TikTok Plaintiff and the Class Members PII along with the title of the video game that a customer requested or purchased through the Website/the title of the video watched by a consumer through the Website/the title of the video purchased by a consumer through the Website/the game downloaded by the consumer through the Website.

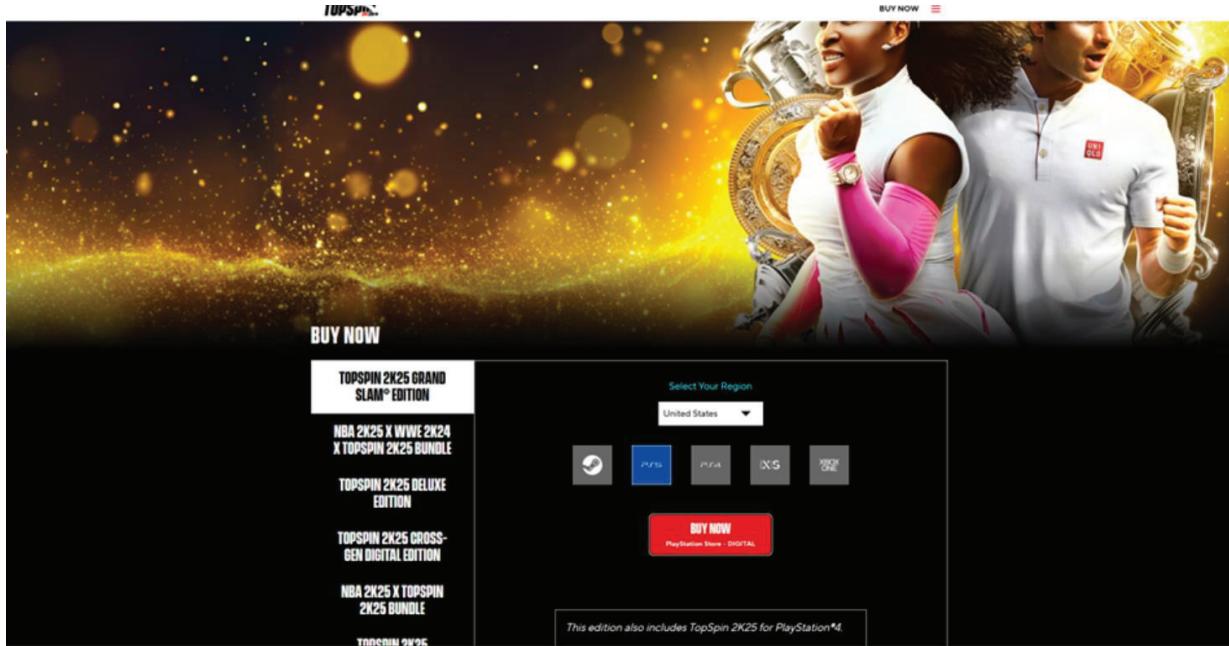


Figure 1. The image above represents a screenshot of what a consumer sees when they attempt to purchase a video game on Defendant's Website. The pages do not contain any logos or indications that their interactions are recorded and sent to Facebook or TikTok.

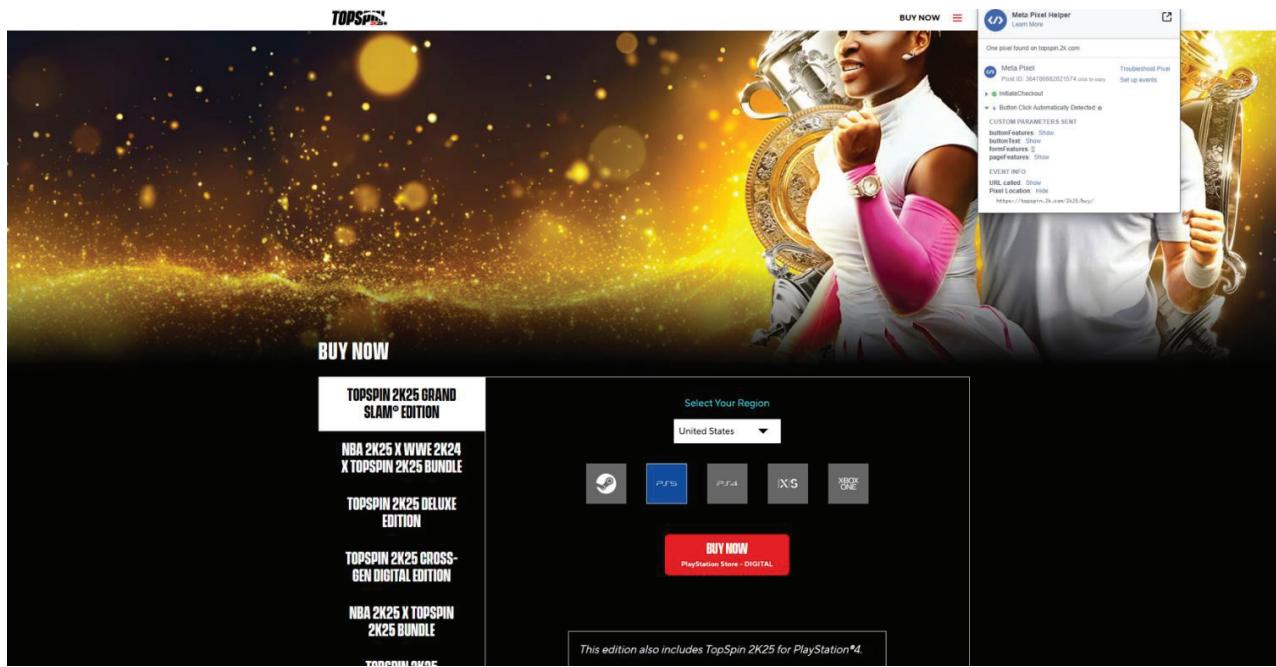


Figure 2. The image above represents a screenshot of a network traffic report that was taken when a customer attempted to purchase a video game from Defendant's Website, at which time their personal viewing information was transmitted to Facebook.

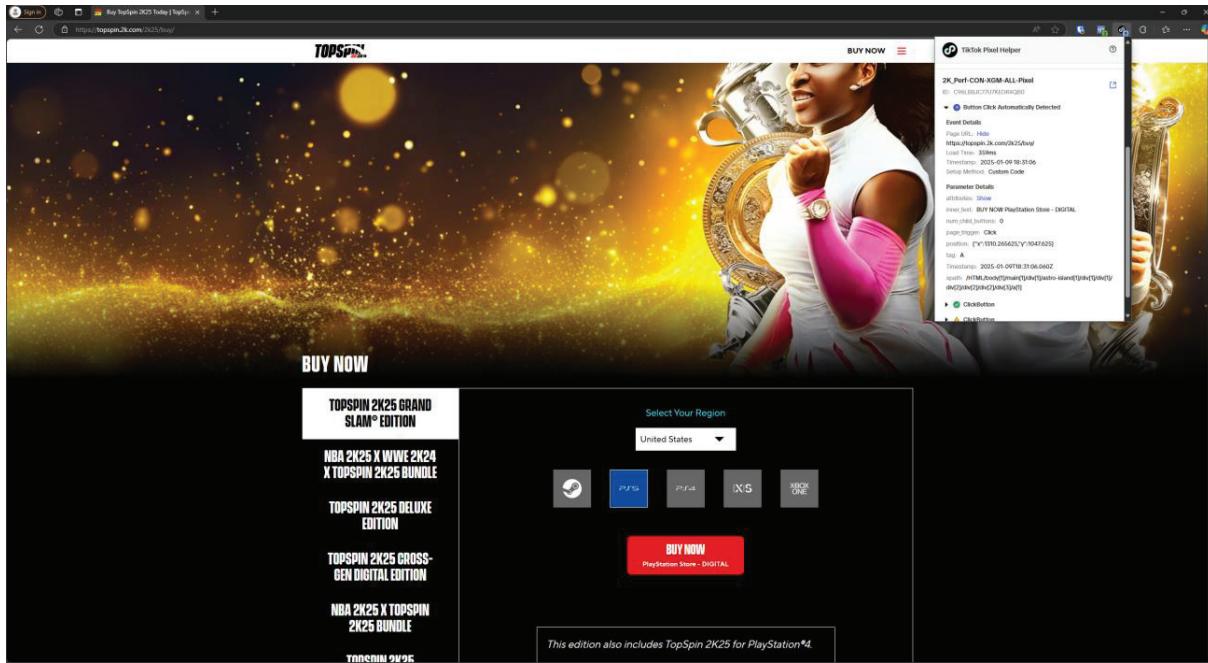


Figure 3. The image above represents a screenshot of a network traffic report that was taken when a customer attempted to purchase a video game from Defendant's Website, at which time their personal viewing information was transmitted to TikTok.

39. Upon information and belief, Defendant also transmits its customers' Personal Viewing Information to Facebook, TikTok, and additional unauthorized third parties – including Google, Twitter and Reddit – through other tracking technologies installed on its Website and Apps.

40. The Personal Viewing Information that Defendant obtained from Plaintiff and the Class Members is valuable data in the digital advertising-related market for consumer information.

41. At no point did Plaintiff or the Class Members consent to Defendant's disclosure of their video viewing history or video game purchase history third parties. As such, Defendant deprived Plaintiff and the Class Members of their privacy rights and control over their personal information.

42. The harms described above are aggravated by Defendant's continued retention

and commercial use of Plaintiff's and the Class Members' personal information, including their private video viewing histories.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

43. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated persons pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(1), and (b)(3). Specifically, the Class is defined as:

All persons in the United States who, during the maximum period of time permitted by law, used Defendant's Website or Apps to view, purchase, or request prerecorded audio visual materials using their mobile or computer browsers.

44. The Class does not include (1) Defendant, its officers, and/or its directors; or (2) the Judge to whom this case is assigned and the Judge's staff.

45. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the above class definition and add additional classes and subclasses as appropriate based on investigation, discovery, and the specific theories of liability.

46. ***Community of Interest:*** There is a well-defined community of interest among members of the Class, and the disposition of the claims of these members of the Class in a single action will provide substantial benefits to all parties and to the Court.

47. ***Numerosity:*** While the exact number of members of the Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be determined by appropriate discovery, upon information and belief, members of the Class number in the millions. Members of the Class may also be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendant and third-party retailers and vendors.

48. ***Existence and predominance of common questions of law and fact:*** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any

questions affecting only individuals of the Class. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Whether Defendant collected Plaintiff's and the Class Members' PII;
- (b) Whether Defendant unlawfully disclosed and continues to disclose its users' PII, including their video viewing records, in violation of the VPPA;
- (c) Whether Defendant's disclosures were committed knowingly; and
- (d) Whether Defendant disclosed Plaintiff's and the Class Members' PII without consent.

49. *Typicality:* Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Class because Plaintiff, like all members of the Class, requested and purchased audio visual materials on Defendant's Website and had their PII collected and disclosed by Defendant to third parties.

50. *Adequacy:* Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23(a)(4). Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because Plaintiff has no interests which are adverse to the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and, to that end, Plaintiff has retained skilled and experienced counsel.

51. Moreover, the proposed Class can be maintained because it satisfies both Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members and a Class Action is superior to all other available methods of the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims asserted in this action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3) because:

- (a) The expense and burden of individual litigation makes it economically unfeasible for members of the Class to seek to redress their claims other than through the procedure of a class action;

(b) If separate actions were brought by individual members of the Class, the resulting duplicity of lawsuits would cause members of the Class to seek to redress their claims other than through the procedure of a class action; and

(c) Absent a class action, Defendant likely will retain the benefits of its wrongdoing, and there would be a failure of justice.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I **Violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act** **18 U.S.C. § 2710, *et seq.***

52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

53. The VPPA prohibits a “video tape service provider” from knowingly disclosing “personally-identifiable information” concerning any “consumer” to a third-party without the “informed, written consent (including through an electronic means using the Internet) of the consumer.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710.

54. As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4), a “video tape service provider” is “any person, engaged in the business, in or affecting interstate commerce, of rental, sale, or delivery of prerecorded video cassette tapes or similar audiovisual materials.” Defendant is a “video tape service provider” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4) because it engaged in the business of selling and delivering audiovisual materials—including video games with cinematic cut scenes and prerecorded videos that Plaintiff and the Class Members requested and/or purchased on the Website and Apps—and those deliveries affect interstate or foreign commerce.

55. As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(1), a “consumer” means “any renter, purchaser, or subscriber of goods or services from a video tape service provider.” Plaintiff and the Class Members are “consumers” because they:

- a. Purchased games containing cinematic cutscenes from Defendant; and/or
- b. Created an account with Defendant by providing at a minimum, their first and last name, IP address and email address, then purchased, requested and/or viewed audio visual materials;
- c. Made a purchase from Defendant's store through Defendant's Website.

56. Defendant knowingly caused Plaintiff's and the Class Members' Personal Viewing Information, as well as the above-referenced unique identifiers, to be disclosed to third parties, including Facebook and TikTok. This information constitutes "personally identifiable information" under 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3) because it identified each Plaintiff and Class member to third parties as individuals who purchased or requested audiovisual materials such as video games or prerecorded videos from Defendant. This information allowed third parties, such as Facebook and TikTok, to identify each Plaintiff's and Class Member's specific video viewing preferences and habits.

57. As set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(2)(B), "informed, written consent" must be (1) "in a form distinct and separate from any form setting forth other legal or financial obligations of the consumer;" and (2) "at the election of the consumer...is either given at the time the disclosure is sought or is given in advance for a set period of time not to exceed two years or until consent is withdrawn by the consumer, whichever is sooner." Defendant failed to obtain informed, written consent from Plaintiff and the Class Members under this definition.

58. Defendant was aware that the disclosures to third parties that it shared through the tracking software that it incorporated in its Website and Apps identified Plaintiff and the Class Members. Indeed, both Facebook and TikTok publicly tout their abilities to connect PII to individual user profiles. Defendant also knew that Plaintiff's and the Class Members' Personal Viewing Information was disclosed to third parties because Defendant programmed the tracking

software into the Website’s and Apps’ code so that third parties would receive the video and video game titles and consumer’s unique third-party identifiers when a consumer requested and/or purchased a videos or video game or other prerecorded audio visual material on the Website or Apps. The purpose of those trackers was to obtain identifiable analytics and intelligence for Defendant about its user base, while also benefiting Facebook and TikTok, among other third parties, by providing them with additional data that they can leverage for their advertising, analytics and/or other services.

59. Nor were Defendant’s disclosures made in the “ordinary course of business” as the term is defined by the VPPA. In particular, the Website’s and app’s disclosures to Facebook and TikTok were not necessary for “debt collection activities, order fulfillment, request processing, [or] transfer of ownership.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(2).

60. On behalf of herself and the Class Members, Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief, statutory damages of \$2,500 for each violation of the VPPA pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2710(c), and reasonable attorneys’ fees and cost.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant as follows:

- a) For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class, and Plaintiff’s Counsel as Class Counsel;
- b) For an order declaring that Defendant’s conduct violates each of the statutes referenced herein;
- c) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- d) For compensatory, statutory, and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- e) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- f) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;

g) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

Dated: January 9, 2025

GUCOVSCHI ROZENSHTEYN, PLLC.

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